

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

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of additive solids per million parts of sugar solids.

[50 FR 29209, July 18, 1985]

§ 173.73 Sodium polyacrylate.

Sodium polyacrylate (CAS Reg. No. 9003-04-7) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is produced by the polymerization of acrylic acid and subsequent hydrolysis of the polyacrylic acid with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. As determined by a method entitled "Determination of Weight Average and Number Average Molecular Weight of Sodium Polyacrylate," which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a), the additive has—

(1) A weight average molecular weight of 2,000 to 2,300; and

(2) A weight average molecular weight to number average molecular weight ratio of not more than 1.3. Copies of the method are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(b) The additive is used to control mineral scale during the evaporation of beet sugar juice or cane sugar juice in the production of sugar in an amount not to exceed 3.6 parts per million by weight of the raw juice.

[53 FR 39456, Oct. 7, 1988; 53 FR 49823, Dec. 9, 1988]

§ 173.75 Sorbitan monooleate.

Sorbitan monooleate may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is produced by the esterification of sorbitol with commercial oleic acid.

(b) It meets the following specifications:

(1) Saponification number, 145–160.

(2) Hydroxyl number, 193–210.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use as follows:

(1) As an emulsifier in polymer dispersions that are used in the clarification of cane or beet sugar juice or liquor in an amount not to exceed 7.5 percent by weight in the final polymer dispersion.

(2) The additive is used in an amount not to exceed 0.70 part per million in sugar juice and 1.4 parts per million in sugar liquor.

[51 FR 11720, Apr. 7, 1986]

Subpart B—Enzyme Preparations and Microorganisms

§ 173.110 Amyloglucosidase derived from *Rhizopus niveus*.

Amyloglucosidase enzyme product, consisting of enzyme derived from *Rhizopus niveus*, and diatomaceous silica as a carrier, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) *Rhizopus niveus* is classified as follows: Class, Phycomycetes; order, Mucorales; family, Mucoraceae; genus, *Rhizopus*; species, *niveus*.

(b) The strain of *Rhizopus niveus* is nonpathogenic and nontoxic in man or other animals.

(c) The enzyme is produced by a process which completely removes the organism *Rhizopus niveus* from the amyloglucosidase.

(d) The additive is used or intended for use for degrading gelatinized starch into constituent sugars, in the production of distilled spirits and vinegar.

(e) The additive is used at a level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the gelatinized starch.

§ 173.115 Alpha-acetolactate decarboxylase (α -ALDC) enzyme preparation derived from a recombinant *Bacillus subtilis*.

The food additive alpha-acetolactate decarboxylase (α -ALDC) enzyme preparation, may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The food additive is the enzyme preparation derived from a modified *Bacillus subtilis* strain that contains the gene coding for α -ALDC from *Bacillus brevis*.

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(b)(1) The manufacturer produces the additive from a pure culture fermentation of a strain of *Bacillus subtilis* that is nonpathogenic and nontoxic in man or other animals.

(2) The manufacturer may stabilize the enzyme preparation with glutaraldehyde or with other suitable approved food additives or generally recognized as safe substances.

(3) The enzyme preparation must meet the general and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the *Food Chemicals Codex*, 4th ed., 1996, pp. 133-134, which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(c) The additive is used in an amount not in excess of the minimum required to produce its intended effect as a processing aid in the production of alcoholic malt beverages and distilled liquors.

[66 FR 27022, May 16, 2001]

§ 173.120 Carbohydrase and cellulase derived from *Aspergillus niger*.

Carbohydrase and cellulase enzyme preparation derived from *Aspergillus niger* may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) *Aspergillus niger* is classified as follows: Class, Deuteromycetes; order, Moniliales; family, Moniliaceae; genus, *Aspergillus*; species, *niger*.

(b) The strain of *Aspergillus niger* is nonpathogenic and nontoxic in man or other animals.

(c) The additive is produced by a process that completely removes the organism *Aspergillus niger* from the

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carbohydrase and cellulase enzyme product.

(d) The additive is used or intended for use as follows:

(1) For removal of visceral mass (bellies) in clam processing.

(2) As an aid in the removal of the shell from the edible tissue in shrimp processing.

(e) The additive is used in an amount not in excess of the minimum required to produce its intended effect.

§ 173.130 Carbohydrase derived from *Rhizopus oryzae*.

Carbohydrase from *Rhizopus oryzae* may be safely used in the production of dextrose from starch in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) *Rhizopus oryzae* is classified as follows: Class, Phycomycetes; order, Mucorales; family, Mucoraceae; genus, *Rhizopus*; species, *Rhizopus oryzae*.

(b) The strain of *Rhizopus oryzae* is nonpathogenic and nontoxic.

(c) The carbohydrase is produced under controlled conditions to maintain nonpathogenicity and nontoxicity, including the absence of aflatoxin.

(d) The carbohydrase is produced by a process which completely removes the organism *Rhizopus oryzae* from the carbohydrase product.

(e) The carbohydrase is maintained under refrigeration from production to use and is labeled to include the necessity of refrigerated storage.

§ 173.135 Catalase derived from *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*.

Bacterial catalase derived from *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* by a pure culture fermentation process may be safely used in destroying and removing hydrogen peroxide used in the manufacture of cheese, in accordance with the following conditions.

(a) The organism *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* from which the bacterial catalase is to be derived is demonstrated to be nontoxic and nonpathogenic.

(b) The organism *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* is removed from the bacterial catalase prior to use of the bacterial catalase.